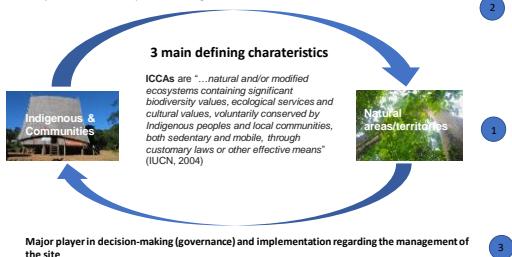




 Prepared and presented: Hoang Xuan Thuy & Nguyen Hai Van, PanNature

## I Introduction: Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas

The community management decisions and efforts lead to the conservation of the ecosystem's habitats, species, ecological services and associated cultural values



## I Introduction: ICCAs – What does it mean in Vietnam's context

ICCAs (might be named as “**community conserved areas**”) have been practiced and existing in various forms of management and called by different names in Vietnam for a long time.

These forest areas play an important role in:

*Maintaining intangible c*

## *Conserving biodiversity values Preserving indigenous knowledge of natural resources*

#### *To benefit from forests and ecosystem services: land-use*



**The community conserved areas are known as common properties – governance and management by communities by their own rules and regulations.**

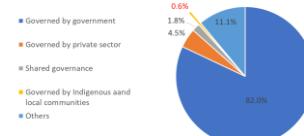
A woman wearing a pink striped shirt and dark pants walks through a shallow, rocky stream. She is carrying a large black cylinder (likely a tank) on her back and several pieces of scuba diving gear in bags. The water is clear, and the background shows lush green hills.

## Contents

- I **Introduction:** ICCA and what does it mean in Vietnam's context?
  - II **Why need to promote the official recognition of ICCA in Vietnam?**
  - III **Recommendations** for the revision process of the Forest Protection (2017) and Development Law (FDDL) and Biodiversity Law (2018)

## I Introduction: ICCA in the world protected area system

**209.000 Protected Areas - 15.4 % the world land area**



**17 countries have recognized ICCAs**

- Inside the protected area: Philippines, Indonesia, India, Cambodia, Thailand
  - Outside the protected areas: Australia, Namibia, Benin, Nepal, Mexico, India

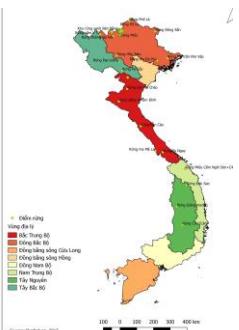
Nguồn: Protected Planet Report, IUCN, 2016

## I Introduction: Several ICCAs in Vietnam

**Areas:** from some ha to nearly 500 ha  
**Ethnic Group:** Various



Source: PanNature, 201

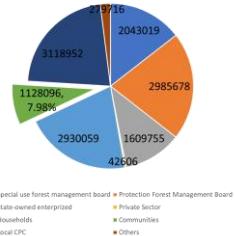


## II Why need to promote the official recognition of ICCA in Vietnam?

### 1. Promote the socialization of forestry and biodiversity conservation

#### Challenges

- Community forest management has legally recognized in VN since 2003
- Significant progress has been made, but overall implementation has ambivalent results
- There is no specific forest institution or department responsible for CPM
- Comprehensive policies and legal framework enabling CPM are absent
- Implementation of forestland allocation to communities is lagging behind
- Low capacity of forest communities to effectively manage forest
- Forests allocated to communities was often in poor condition with few immediate economic benefits to local people



## II Why need to promote the official recognition of ICCA in Vietnam?

- Contribute to solve around 3.1 mil “no-forest owners” areas remaining still under managed by the local CPC when still meet the goal of natural forest protection



## III Why need to promote the official recognition of ICCA in Vietnam?

### 3. Expand the area of protected forest but reduce the investment and management costs of state

- Creating “green corridor” and contribute to reduce pressure on current special-use forests (which are managed by the State Management Board)*
- Diversify the governance model of protected areas in order to follow the international standards*
- Support the government to achieve national biodiversity conservation goals as well as other international commitments: Aichi, the CBD or the goal of reducing GHGs from Deforestation and forest degradation under UNFCCC*

The total areas of on-land protected area (special-use forest system) in Vietnam accounts for only **6.41%** of total country natural land < below the requirement of Aichi (17%) as well as the goal of Vietnamese Government to 2020 (9%).

## III Why need to promote the official recognition of ICCA in Vietnam?

### 4. Ensuring social equity in accessing natural resources like forests for local people

- 25-30 million households are estimated as forest-dependents in Vietnam
- Only 1.4 million households have been allocated forests and forestland

Promoting ICCA will allow more local people can access and benefit from natural resources, like forest resources; therefore will ensuring social equity

## III Recommendations and the ways forward

- The ICCA should be RECOGNIZED OFFICIALLY as one type of the Special-use forest system under the Forest Protection and Development Law (FPDL) (2017) and Protected Area System under Biodiversity Law (2018)
- An institution or department in charge of ICCA within the Government's Forest Administration is crucially needed to ensure sustainability of ICCA efforts
- ICCA should be part of a broader forest management strategy than being regarded as a donor or government-funded project
- Policies and legal regulations should be further developed in order to enable implementation and development of ICCA
- Sufficient technical and financial support from the government and other stakeholders is critically important for successful ICCAs
- Sustainable financial mechanism for ICCAs: PES, REDD+ and Public – Private Partnership, ...

